

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK  
HERALD.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIDLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF MOS-  
QUITO.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE GOLD HUNTER'S-  
SHREK, THE COLLIER BAWN, &c.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 32d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—  
A WIDOW HUNT—FOODLES.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—  
THE LOVE CHASE.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF  
MACBETH.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—PROF.  
FRUG.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY  
ENTERTAINMENT.FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—DON CAGAN  
DE BAZAN.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and  
32d st.—THE TWO TEMPTATIONS.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-  
ner Thirtieth st.—Musical daily. Performance every evening.MR. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.—MR. AND MRS. WHITE.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FANCHON, the  
CHICKEN.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALIS-  
T, NEURO ACTS, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC  
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th  
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—ETHIO-  
PIAN MINSTRELS, &c.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—LA  
BELLE L. N.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MIN-  
STRELS.—SINGS THE FIDELIO, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 6, 1870.

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## PROGRESS OF THE HERALD.

During the last week the average daily mass of advertisements in this journal of all descriptions was about forty-three columns, or something over seven compact pages in small type—a greater average than that of any preceding week since the issue of our first number.

In a corresponding ratio our daily circulation has been and continues to be steadily and rapidly increasing.

In its advertisements and circulation, the HERALD having been for many years a recognized reflex and index of the prosperity and expansion of this great commercial and financial metropolis and of its fluctuations in business affairs, we may submit our enlarging prosperity of this season as a fair indication of a general revival of business here and throughout the country.

From present appearances, looking at the growth of the city itself, and of its surrounding suburban cities and villages on Long Island, Staten Island, and in New Jersey, Westchester and Connecticut, and at the increasing demands of our advertisers and subscribers within this radius, and from all parts of the Union, the Continent and the civilized world, we expect soon to be required to issue a daily quadruple HERALD, and to meet a demand which we are prepared to meet, rising from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand copies every day in the year.

PHILADELPHIA has just got the relapsing fever. She was always a rather slow village.

A GOOD WORK TO BE PROMPTLY PUT THROUGH.—We learn that the new Park Commissioners have decided to prosecute the improvements on the Grand Boulevard on the west side. That is all right. It should have been done before.

## The Broadway Arcade Swindle Exposed—How to Relieve the City.

In the full and instructive exhibit which we published yesterday in our report of the facts presented and arguments made before Governor Hoffman, at Albany, on Wednesday last, against the Broadway Arcade bill, the outrageous character of that scheme as a swindle upon public rights and private rights is laid bare in all its details. The reasons thus presented against the signing of this bill we hold to be so conclusive that we can hardly entertain a doubt as to the decision of the Governor.

From these arguments it appears that when the proposed excavations get fairly under way there will be a complete state of chaos and confusion, rendering not only Broadway totally useless and impassable, but blocking up all the streets leading from one side of the city to the other; that the bill also proposes to turn over to the discretion of this Arcade Company the public parks along the line; and that there are no safeguards to the private property along the route. Indeed, the Arcaders are authorized to appropriate the vaults the whole length of Broadway, to the house walls, without compensation. The vote provided for of a majority of the property owners along the route is a delusion, because the most valuable property of the city below Union square to the Battery may be voted away by property holders on the line up at Harlem river and thereabouts. The bill, on its face, makes provision for the sale of the franchise, thus leaving Broadway and the city at the mercy of a pack of irresponsible and unknown speculators, without limit as to time. It invalidates the contracts entered into by the State with the Pneumatic Tunnel and Underground Railway Companies, and grants franchises already covered by these and other parties.

Next as to the engineering difficulties and damages involved in this destructive scheme. At the estimated progress of the work it will take over fifty years to carry it from the Battery to Harlem river, and some twelve years from the Battery to Union square. An excavation twenty-two feet deep is to be made from the house walls on one side of Broadway to the house walls on the other side, clearing away carriage pavement, sidewalks, vaults, gas pipes, Croton water pipes and sewers. This work will involve the danger of unsettling the foundations and bringing down into a mass of ruins the front of every heavy building on the street. At the low level of Canal street, as we have already suggested, a causeway elevating the street and causeways elevating the cross streets in that region some twenty feet will have to be built; or a system of underground and under-water tunneling will have to be adopted, which will probably of itself fix a blockade over all that low level of the city on and contiguous to Broadway for ten years to come, rendering utterly useless all the property thereabouts for these ten years, except for the purposes of this Arcade rias.

And yet again. In the public parks along the line of this proposed Arcade it is left to the discretion of the company whether they shall seize public property to the extent of ten millions or fifty millions. The extent of their discretionary powers to seize and appropriate public and private property is without a parallel in the history of any legislation of any government of which we have any record, and the looseness of the terms in reference to what the company are required to do is so very remarkable that the bill has the appearance of a daring scheme of a gang of blackmailers authorized by the Legislature, for "a share of the swag," to levy their forced contributions to the extent of millions upon millions of spoils and plunder. But in all its infamous features of robbery and spoliation this bill, in the exposures of Messrs. Jaffray, Detmold, A. T. Stewart, Hillon, Chapman and Ogden, has been so fully explained to the Governor that we not only expect a veto, but a public proclamation from him against this atrocious scheme of plunder which will serve as a wholesome warning to our mercenary lawmakers at Albany for years to come.

The question, then, recurs, cramped between two broad and deep rivers as our city is, how can we be provided the ways and means of speedy egress and ingress for a million of people between Harlem bridge and the Battery? From the undulating surface of the city, with its several and extensive depressions to near the water level, underground railways are impracticable, and surface steam lines are out of the question beyond the half-way lines now tolerated inside the island. The only alternative, then, is the elevated or aerial railway system adopted by some of the London lines. On this plan, however, we may have two, three or half a dozen steam lines from the lower to the upper end of the island, passing over the tops of the houses between any two of the parallel streets from the East river to Harlem. On this plan a steam line could be constructed in connection with the proposed Brooklyn bridge, whereby passengers might come down from Albany to Brooklyn Heights without detention or change of cars. By these elevated roads, too, business men might leave the lower end of the city at half-past five and still be at home in Westchester, or in the heart of Long Island, in time for their six o'clock dinner.

In any event, we fully share in the opinion of Mr. A. T. Stewart that Governor Hoffman, knowing as he knows and identified as he is with the interests of this great city and the rights of its people, cannot sanction this abominable Arcade bill.

THE KINDERHOOK CABBAGE BUSINESS REVIVED.—Martin Van Buren obtained a great reputation, before and after he became the eighth President of the United States, on account of the assiduity and attention he bestowed upon raising cabbages in his home-stead grounds—viz., Kinderhook. In our day we find that Wash McLean, having been out-fanked by the Jackson of the period, Field Marshal Tweed, has ploughed up forty acres of good land in Westchester county and planted it in cabbage sprouts, upon a subsoil plough invention, perfected by Horace Greeley when he was President of the American Institute. McLean sells the sprouts at fifty cents per hundred, and is doing a splendid business. This is much better than attending to the labor of cleaning our dirty streets—a matter in which ruffled shirts and silk stockings are at a discount.

## Revolutionary Progress in England—The Woman's Suffrage Bill in Parliament.

The first thought on receiving the telegraphic news from London of the passage of the Woman's Suffrage bill on the second reading in the House of Commons was that the action of that body could hardly have been serious. The extraordinary character of the measure, and such a revolutionary step in conservative Old England, seemed almost incredible. But the question was discussed and the bill passed in a serious manner. It should be remembered, too, that the contest is made in the House of Commons on the second reading of a bill. The first and third readings are more of a formality. The number of members present to vote on the bill was small, it is true, which might indicate that no deep interest was taken in it, but there was a pretty large majority. The vote stood 124 yeas to 91 nays. It appears that it was not a ministerial measure, though from the brief telegram announcing the passage of the bill we do not see that it was opposed by the Ministry. What the fate of the bill would have been in a full or large House is doubtful. It is probable the Ministry has been comparatively passive, out of regard to the radical Bright party, which is a power both in Parliament and the Cabinet, and which, it is known, is in favor of female suffrage.

Whether the bill should pass the third reading or not, or should not go through the House of Lords, the important fact remains that England is making rapid strides in the broadest democratic principles. It is a significant sign of the times and of the wonderful future that is just opening to the world. Such a proposition as this would have been considered a joke a short time ago. And England, which has been so conservative and so opposed to innovations, astonishes us by this proposition of the House of Commons to give the suffrage to women. In this matter England is in advance of the United States. But the action of Parliament will give strength and impetus to the women's rights and suffrage movement here. It will not be long, probably, before the question will be seriously considered by Congress. We certainly think the intelligent white women of this country are as much entitled to the suffrage as the mass of ignorant negroes, and are sure they would use it more intelligently. It may be a question whether giving women the suffrage would tend to their own welfare and the benefit of society, but in this revolutionary and progressive age the concession, probably, will be made and the experiment tried. It would give the women of this country great power. Their influence at present is much greater than is generally supposed. The women of America have more influence over men than those of most other countries have. There is a deference and chivalric devotion to women here not found elsewhere. Add to the social and moral influence thus given the same political power that men have and we should see, probably, the men become inferior in position to the women. The weaker sex, as it has been called, and as nature has made it physically, might become the strongest socially and politically. It has been maintained that men have a stronger intellect than women generally; but if the latter obtain political equality, in addition to their superior social advantages and influence, the whole order of society may be reversed, and men may take the back seat everywhere and in all affairs. The world is certainly passing through an extraordinary revolution. We have seen an inferior race of mankind elevated to an equality with the highest, and in the South practically placed over it. Under the claim of equality and political rights women are about to become more powerful than men. The next step will be to emancipate children from the control of parents and guardians. Truly the "last shall be first," under the progressive ideas of this revolutionary age.

Sidewalk Obstructions.—Everybody is gratified at the evidence visible on all sides of reviving business; but the name of those who object to having their clothes torn and their throats fractured by boxes, bales, jugs, cans, kettles, barrels and the tailboards of trucks and drays is Legion. The amount of involuntary profanity alone forced from the lips of the multitude who have to hop, skip and jump along some of the *trottoirs* of our side streets on these busy May mornings is fearful to contemplate. As for the real damage inflicted upon the clothing of the passers-by collectors of statistics might find it a curious topic for a chapter. The ground and lofty tumbling witnessed daily in the thoroughfares sloping down to either of our great rivers might drive ordinary gymnasts to despair, for the terror of mayhem will impart almost supernatural agility to the most venerable limbs. As for the ladies, poor things! their groans—once in a while something more emphatic, too—might move even the heart of a drug store porter to pity. In Vesey street we have tea chests and dry goods boxes; in Nassau an interminable throng of hand wagons—big and little, new and old; in the recesses of Ann street "tis grease, but living grease no more." Even Broadway—great, martyred, arcade-doomed Broadway—has its unsanctified rendered inevitable by problems on the wheel and pulley, lever and fulcrum, hourly wrought out by the most muscular of safe men. May commerce and industry thrive; but do, good gentlemen, spare the shins and garments of the people.

A POLICE CASE.—A "roundsman" on the police, whose duty it was to visit the different beats to see that the patrolmen were at their places, found two not where they should be, but at a dancing hall. He reported the fact, as his duty required; but one of the delinquents is the brother of an Assemblyman, and this dignitary has publicly threatened that the policeman shall lose his place for reporting the shortcomings of his brother. Shall the whole discipline and efficiency of the Police Department be set aside in favor of an Assemblyman's brother? The police used to be managed that way here. Can it be managed so now?

GOOD FOR FIFTY YEARS.—In the bill for the Arcade Railway the company is given authority to occupy Broadway five years for the construction of its line. There will, apparently, be ten extensions of this time; for, counting by the time the company's own engineers allot for a given distance, it will take them fifty years to finish the labor.

## Our Wharves and Piers.

The Commissioners of Docks have, by their prompt organization, given evidence that they feel an active interest in the important matters entrusted to them, and we look with confidence for an early result of their labors. No subject connected with metropolitan improvements is second to this one. We are, in fact, a century behind the necessities of commerce, and the wonder is, that, with the wretched accommodations afforded to it, we have any commerce at all. For years our merchants and shippers have been forced to submit to annoyances, delays and expenses calculated to destroy any trade or occupation in the world. Certainly no city which, like New York, owes its existence and prosperity to commerce, ought to hesitate to provide that commerce with all necessary and decent facilities. As it is now, with hardly a solitary exception, our wharves and piers are the most offensive, most dilapidated and most unhealthy portion of the city. The slips are filled with mud, and require constant dredging. The wharf constructions are either criss made of logs and filled with stone, or wooden piles driven into the beds of the rivers with platforms built upon them. These piles decay above the water line, and are replaced by new ones alongside of the old. No arrangement could possibly be devised which would be better calculated to check the tidal currents, to collect the refuse which is thrown into the rivers and to aid sedimental deposits. The consequence is that the vilest refuse matter, including dead animals of almost every description, can be seen at all times floating backwards and forwards with the ebbing and flowing tides. Vice and filth seem to revel in these precincts. Ragged, thieving boys and debauched men and women, rubbish and old lumber, rickety shanties, groghops and all manner of low dens meet the eye in every direction.

Such is a picture of the wharves of the first commercial city of the Western Continent—instead of being solid ornaments to the city, spacious in their proportions, permanent in their construction, affording ample room for shipping and for the delivery of merchandise. What a contrast is afforded by the enterprise and foresight of the leading commercial cities of Europe!—Liverpool, for instance, which might still have remained a poor fishing village but for its convenient docks, which not only produce to the town and corporation a large revenue, but insure to the merchant every possible facility in refitting, loading and discharging his ships, whatever their burden or cargo may be. The number and magnificence of these docks correspond with the extent of the vast commerce attracted by them. Over one hundred and twenty million dollars has been expended by the city of Liverpool to secure the most perfect port accommodation ever formed by the skill of man, and experience has proved it to be the best investment that could have been made. A portion of this large sum was required to improve the harbor and the anchorage for shipping; whereas we have been blessed with the finest natural harbor in the world, which does not require the expenditure of a single dollar; hence our neglect to provide suitable wharf facilities is the more culpable and short sighted.

Let the Commissioners, therefore, proceed to business at once, and devise as speedily as possible a complete and comprehensive plan which shall embrace all that experience has proved to be useful and all that skill can devise, to give us solid, permanent and capacious wharves.

## A New Irish Question.

If we are to judge from all our recent intelligence from Great Britain regarding the Gladstone policy towards Ireland, we have no hesitation in saying that it has not been a success, at least such a success as Mr. Gladstone looked for. The Church Disestablishment bill was good—the present Land bill is good—but, true to her ancient character, Ireland still cries "Give!" The latest demand is not new; but it reveals a spirit which we fear is too strong to be quieted by any sedative. Ireland now raises afresh the cry for a repeal of the Union; or, to put it more mildly, she demands an Irish Parliament. It will not surprise us if it should come to this. There is no good reason why Ireland should not obtain from England what Hungary has obtained from Austria. It is a curious and not uninteresting fact that while in this country we have done much to kill State rights, State rights have loomed up as a big question in Europe. Is there any good reason why Great Britain should not have a number of local legislatures as well as an imperial Parliament? We have our Congress, but we do not find the unity of the republic incompatible with State Legislatures. The British Parliament has already too much on hand. A subordinate Parliament in Dublin, another in Edinburgh, another in York might make the work of the imperial Parliament at once more easy and more satisfactory. At any rate the revival of this ancient cry is deserving of some attention.

OUR PARKS—THE RESIGNATION OF MR. DILLON WITHDRAWN.—It is pleasant to know that a fellow citizen so distinguished in the work of establishing our Park as Mr. Robert J. Dillon has withdrawn his resignation as one of the Park Commissioners, and has consented to go on with the ornamentation of the metropolis—a congenial labor he so well inaugurated several years since. Mr. Dillon's thorough acquaintance with the attractions in the way of improvements in places of public recreation, learned from personal experience in the capitals of Europe, especially in Paris and London, eminently befits him for the post of Commissioner in our Department of Public Parks, which has so efficient a head as Peter B. Sweeney.

ANOTHER CASE OF JERSEY JUSTICE.—One more secondhand has found that killing is an expensive pastime in Jersey State. Nixon, who has just been sentenced to twenty years in State Prison for causing the death of an associate in a drunken fight, would have gone free from trial for the same offence in this city, where drunkards' fights seem to be looked upon with special favor by juries.

A WHITE MAN'S PARTY CONVENTION is being held in Delaware. The ridiculously small delegation present seems to indicate that there are not many white men in the State.

## Gustave Flourens' "Scarlet" Letter—American Newspaper Complication in the French Regicide Plot.

The cable telegrams from Paris of yesterday's date, reporting the official action which is being taken in the case of the alleged regicide conspiracy against Napoleon, brings to light a modern "scarlet" letter, which may, in due season, become just as celebrated in history as the original one of the universal democracy, including the Ostend Conference men. The imperial prosecuting officer of France has a letter which, it is alleged, was addressed by M. Flourens, from London, to the conspirator Beauri, in Paris, just previous to the discovery of the bombs and other destructive weapons and the unearthing of the plot. In this communication M. Flourens uses very general terms, but at the same time words which go to show that there existed a perfect understanding between the two men. Indeed, our keen jurists will be very apt to interpret many of the sentences as pointing out to him how to avenge himself and his abettors, and how to use the weapons of death in this connection. We are surprised, more than surprised, to be told by cable telegram that Flourens, in this "scarlet" letter, directed Beauri to forward his reply to him in England addressed, under cover, to the London special correspondent of one of the leading daily newspapers of New York. Indeed, it appears as if Beauri had been in communication with Flourens through this same channel already. A very strange detail—one which requires explanation on one side or the other, perhaps on both.

## Women at Hospital Clinics.

There is some pother in the world just now on the question whether women shall be permitted to attend hospital clinics. It is an unfortunate fact that all professors are not gentlemen, and if they take any notice of the presence of women as students they take an offensive or brutal notice. It is further unfortunate that among medical students coarse vulgarity of manner and thought is more common than refined intelligence. These facts compel women to make a veritable sacrifice of themselves in their efforts to pursue their studies in this profession; but the remedy is still in the hands of the women, and may be applied in this city. Let the women of wealth who are anxious in these days to be known for charitable, generous and philanthropic natures establish in connection with the Woman's College a woman's hospital. There is plenty of room for it, and the State will help it, as it helps all similar institutions. Here the women would be present by right of original possession, as students, or practitioners, or in any capacity; and the best surgeons or physicians would not refuse their services for operations or cases illustrating all the possibilities of surgery and medicine.

## Mad Dog!

A startling cry to be heard by comfortable citizens or daintily dressed dames in some thronged thoroughfare at the hour of high noon, and not a pleasant lullaby at any time. The note of alarm, however, has rung out already in the neighborhood, and our good people who must have Tower for a family inmate may as well keep an eye to the look of his mouth and the style of his gait in these days of sudden heats and chills. Of late years, whether through pampering and lazy indulgence, or owing to some organic change indicating that its time has come to pass away, the canine race has been peculiarly afflicted with rabies, and this frightful disease is not by any means of one variety alone, but of many. Among the most insidious and treacherous of its forms is the mute madness, which is specially marked by the half-open mouth, copious drooling, a constant shuddering and the singular silence or muteness of the animal. The muscles of the neck and head are rigid, the swallowing process is impeded, and the voice, when heard, is changed, as in the ordinary form. The animal does not manifest any fierce disposition to bite, but will do so with horrible effect when disturbed. Death intervenes in from two to six days. We mention this unusual form of the mania because, within a year, it has attracted great attention by its frequency in France, Germany and England, and, although a silent dog is better than a barking one, a mad dog is an uncanny neighbor, be he mute or noisy.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION.—Among the latest and, with but few exceptions, the most important acts of the late Legislature was the one which gave authority to the Judiciary Committee to investigate charges of corruption against judges on the bench and members of the bar. This committee consists of Messrs. Fields, of New York; Lyons, of Orange; Cullen, of Kings; Roman, of Albany; Nelson, of Rockland; Kiernan, of New York; Patrick, of Chemung; Alvord, of Onondaga, and Gleason, of St. Lawrence. This is a strong committee and it has momentous duties to perform. When and where does it propose to commence operations? Where is the chairman, Tom Fields? Let the work of purification of the bar and the bench be commenced at once, not only in the First Judicial district, but all over the State.

PERFECTLY OUTRAGEOUS.—The gentlemen recently appointed to examine into the qualifications of candidates for admission to the bar decided against several of the would-be lawyers, and they justify their cruelty on the ground that gentlemen who are to be admitted to practice law should have a satisfactory knowledge in that science. This is startling. Will they only tell us how we can have such a rule put into permanent operation in regard to law students, and also how a rule of similar force can be extended to the medical schools?

THE OLD FOGIES OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE met yesterday and amended their bylaws to suit the present century. They scraped up quite a lively time over the various propositions, some of the young bloods of the concern taking advantage of the unparliamentary rulings to make fun enough to frighten the rest of the Chamber out of its propriety.

NOW FOR A STAMPEDE.—There will be presently a tremendous run on the ticket offices where passage is taken for England. The law to give the suffrage to women will go through Parliament, and half the strong-minded damsels will hasten away to the land in which they can really have all their rights. Alas! for the future quiet of John Bull.

## Congress Yesterday—Mrs. Lincoln's Pension Defeated.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to grant Mrs. Lincoln a pension was reported, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. It would have been far better in this case never to have touched the subject. A Senate that virtually rejects so obviously proper a measure as this, and wastes the time and money of the country in debating for hours a proposition to remain in useless session until July, simply advertises its own inability to serve the uses of a Congress. The Osgood Land bill was discussed and laid over, and then the Franking Privilege—coming up as a special order—was served the same way.

In the House the debate on the Civil Service bill was continued. Mr. Jenckes made an able argument in favor of it, and he was weakly seconded by one or two others, but there was too much of the old leaven among the members—who clearly saw what patronage was about to slip from their hands—and the bill was recommitted, or virtually killed. The Northern Pacific Railroad bill, which grants nearly three million acres of land for the construction of the road, was discussed and laid over till Monday. It appears on the face of it to be an immense combination job between the incorporators and the protectionists, a clause of the bill providing specially that only American rails shall be used in the construction, and another permitting the bonds to be sold whether the road is built or not. The postponement of the bill was effected only by the most determined filibustering on the part of the minority.

## The Agitation in France.

The decree is published in Paris convoking the High Court of Justice for the trial of the persons accused in the plot against the Emperor's life, so that the government means to present to the world at once its whole case on this charge. In England the journals begin to whisper a suspicion that this plot is an invention of the authorities, worked up to put the opposition flagrantly in the wrong before the country. Here this was the first interpretation put upon the statement of the facts, but we see no reason why an attempt on the Emperor's life should be so incredible a thing as this idea would suppose. The revolutionary elements that ferment in Paris have always held assassinations of this sort not only justifiable but praiseworthy, and have attempted them frequently. Nobody supposes the Orsini attempt was a government fiction, and the excitement of the time in France is as likely as excitement ever was to provoke such an endeavor. The situation in France to-day is, indeed, not altogether unlike that in which originated the second empire. Ollivier has just satisfactorily shown that the basis of opposition is a party that proposes a republic on extreme democratic ideas, and against such a party the empire appeals to the people. It was just the same in 1852, when the Emperor appealed to the nation to sustain the stroke by which he rescued the country from a party of political philosophers, who also had extreme democratic ideas. The certainty that the result will be the same now as it was then already frenzies the republicans and puts them to desperate enterprises.

## Safety in Public Buildings.

The frightful catastrophe at Richmond that has plunged so many families into mourning and sent a thrill of horror through the whole nation revives a subject which it is the duty of the press to keep before the people. The construction of too many of our public buildings, especially those dedicated to popular amusement, is criminally faulty. The "job" spirit has been allowed to pervade our whole social system, until human life has come to be looked upon as a commodity of much less value than the raw material used for temporary profit. One is particularly struck with this impression while sitting in some of our theatres when they are crowded. He feels by the quiver of the floor beneath him that there is danger below, above and around him—on all sides—and as he glances towards the doors his heart sinks at the thought that hundreds could find no egress in case of fire, the giving way of beam or rafter, or any other sudden alarm.

A statistician computes that since the beginning of the present century one thousand persons have perished from fires in European theatres alone—the number of such being now one thousand four hundred and eighty on the Continent. The United States, with their less carefully built establishments, must have had a far larger ratio, and we will venture to say that a thorough scrutiny of our State houses, halls, theatres, concert rooms, courts, &c., would now reveal the lurking death that pounced so cruelly upon three score victims the other day at Richmond, only awaiting the extra strain of a few hundred pounds, or the careless sweep of a gasburner to slay another holocaust. We contend that those who knowingly build insecure structures or neglect the conditions of their safety afterward are morally accountable for all the woe that their heartless cupidity or sluggish inattention may induce. Here is a matter in which the most rigid inspection is merciful kindness to the public.

A CLEAN PIECE OF WORK.—The remaining brigands concerned in the late capture and murder of several members of the British and Italian legations at Athens, it appears, have been hunted down and killed, and the King of Greece has promised to clear out the whole breed of bandit from his dominions. So much for a government which pursues the policy of a swift and decisive avenger of any wrongs against its people. The United States should have, but has not yet, established throughout the world, in this matter, the respect which England commands; and upon this hint we would call the attention of General Grant to this important question of the rights of our citizens abroad. It is a great question, and it has been neglected at Washington too long.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—We publish in another column an interesting account of the British expedition now organizing in Montreal to march against R61 and the insurgents in Winnipeg. Our correspondent intimates that supplies for the expedition may even now be passing unnoticed through Ste Marie Canal, a fact that our government should look to at once.